

# The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where this paper has a carrier system.  
By mail, three months..... \$3.00  
By mail, one year..... 3.00  
Weekly Edition, per year..... .50

## GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:  
8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

### OUR PROOF.

The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
1	8,413	8,413	8,413
2	8,413	8,413	8,413
3	8,413	8,413	8,413
4	8,413	8,413	8,413
5	8,413	8,413	8,413
6	8,413	8,413	8,413
7	8,413	8,413	8,413
8	8,413	8,413	8,413
9	8,413	8,413	8,413
10	8,413	8,413	8,413
11	8,413	8,413	8,413
12	8,413	8,413	8,413
13	8,413	8,413	8,413
14	8,413	8,413	8,413
15	8,413	8,413	8,413
16	8,413	8,413	8,413
17	8,413	8,413	8,413
18	8,413	8,413	8,413
19	8,413	8,413	8,413
20	8,413	8,413	8,413
21	8,413	8,413	8,413
22	8,413	8,413	8,413
23	8,413	8,413	8,413
24	8,413	8,413	8,413
25	8,413	8,413	8,413
26	8,413	8,413	8,413
27	8,413	8,413	8,413
28	8,413	8,413	8,413
29	8,413	8,413	8,413
30	8,413	8,413	8,413
31	8,413	8,413	8,413
TOTAL	262,398	262,398	262,398

\*Sunday, no issue.  
The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 992,878, divided by the number of days, shows the average to be 8,806. This is a record for the State Journal, and is a record for the State Journal for the three months named above.

(Signed) *Frank P. MacLennan*  
Editor and Proprietor.

Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 11, 1894.  
S. L. LEE, Notary Public,  
Clerk of the District Court,  
Seventh Street, Topeka, Kansas.

### Weather Indications.

Chicago Nov. 17.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday; southeast winds.

New York doesn't like James Whitcomb Riley's poetry. Of course. New York isn't American.

Topeka spent \$3,000 for fireworks. Abilene's fireworks fund goes to charity. Abilene Red-ster.

We plead guilty to not spending our fireworks money for charity, but it was not \$3,000, nor anywhere near it. It was but \$420.

MISS ANTHONY says the women of Kansas will try it again two years hence. The Court violates no confidence in asserting that the Kansas women will not permit their next campaign to be run under Populist management, however Miss Anthony may feel in the matter.—Winfield Courier.

It is probable that a woman suffrage amendment will do better next time without any party endorsement than with it. Had not the Populist and Republican parties fallen out over the issue this time, it is possible the amendment would have carried. If the Republican convention had endorsed it, as well as the Populists, it is probable it would have won, but when it was made a party question to be fought over, it went down in the strife. The Journal still thinks as it did at the time of the convention, that a resolution endorsing woman suffrage should have been adopted by the Republican convention. Its adoption by one party and rejection by the other settled its fate. The parties are now embittered over the question, and the next time it comes before the people it will probably be safer without any party endorsement.

TOPEKA has another attack of Civic Federation, now that party politics has quieted down. Lawrence used to have pretty fair city government when citizenship counted more than partisanship, but when the Republicans undertook to get control of the city on a partisan basis, there was an end to good government.—Lawrence Gazette.

Any city governed on a party basis is likely to be badly governed, just as a railway corporation, or packing house stock company would be, if the officials were chosen because they were Republicans or Democrats instead of men posted in their business. A municipal corporation is in reality a stock company in which all the citizens have a voice. They are united for the purpose of carrying on their business safely, economically and profitably. That is the object of each member of the community whether laborer or capitalist. Political questions from the very nature of things can not enter into the city government. The tariff, the silver question, labor arbitration, the financial and transportation question, questions that may affect the state have nothing to do with municipal officers nor municipal officers with those questions. The government of every city should be carried on on purely business principles. Religion or politics have little in common with it. It may require a "campaign of education" to convince all the people of these facts, but they must all realize them eventually.

## KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

Bloom Heater of Salt Creek is probably "the hottest thing that ever happened."

A carpet ball social which is to be held near Sterling, is likely to be turned into a "tag."

Mr. Worat is visiting in Iola, and as he comes from Missouri, he was, of course, expected.

"Louisa, the Pauper" is soon to stimulate the lacrymal glands of Yates Center people.

Fifteen emigrant wagons containing thirty-two paupers have left Waverly for Galveston, Texas.

The Colby Tribune speaks of a "black whistler's vacuum." That is probably what started Nature's abhorrence.

Two men near Willis have killed 100 skunks this fall. It looks like mighty poor pay, only fifty cents apiece.

The seed grain bond proposition carried in Thomas county, and about 10,000 bushels of seed will be distributed.

The newspaper fight at Lyndon has become so vindictive that the editors would even call each other "respected contemporaries."

Though Iola has had gas for several years in large quantities, this is the first year that the court house has been heated by it.

There is a Joseph Andrews at Humboldt who probably never dreamed of all the adventures one Henry Fielding took him through years ago.

Colby Tribune: Tucker won three horses on the auction and lost worst of it is that the fellows he won them from insist on his taking them.

Hawatha World: The barber at Powhatan charges the Populists more for a shave since election day. He says their faces are so much longer.

A Chanute woman who put an ad. in the paper asking for "two young men boarders without any bad habits," has now applied for a yearly raise.

What is claimed to be the largest steer in the world has been on exhibition in Sterling. It weighs 3,200 pounds, and was raised on a farm near McPheerson.

The clothes line of a family at Hiawatha was robbed of all the family history last week and it looks like the children wouldn't have any Christmas.

Mr. Goose who might have remained in the eastern part of the state where he has been for some time, is gone back to a western county. That simply proves it on him.

## FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Associated Churches Will Parlay Thanksgiving Dinners for Poor Folks.

Although the list has not yet been completed there were over thirty of the forty-one district visitors of the Associated Churches at the meeting at Liberty hall Saturday afternoon besides the many people who were interested as outsiders.

A good deal was said in regard to the work for the winter but nothing new was broached and the plans of the association remain about the same.

One of the interesting features was the discussion of the scheme to give every poor and deserving family in the city a good Thanksgiving dinner.

Printed blanks have been issued to each of the visitors and a description of the family with its name and location shall occupy one of the blanks. The entire list will be ready by Sunday and the pastors of the various churches will read the description of the family, omitting the name and place of residence, to the congregation. In that way no one but the person who undertakes to furnish the dinner will know what family it is. This will save all unnecessary embarrassment. It is hoped to secure good dinners for all the deserving poor people in the city on Thanksgiving in that way.

The employment bureau that the association has established is rapidly proving a success. Good places for five women have already been secured through its agency.

It also proposed to help all children that can remain in school and to compel attendance if possible under penalty of withdrawal help.

## TOLD OF HIS OWN DEATH.

An Iowa Editor Secures a Scoop for His Newspaper.

LYONS, Ia., Nov. 19.—The suicide of Editor James Liddle of the Times, at Preston, was singular in the extreme. He waited until press time, then wrote the article, heading and all as given below, marked it "An article for the Times," then went and carried out the program.

"LITTLE DEAD."

"The Editor of the Times Takes His Own Life—Worn, Weary, Tired and Disgusted—He Seeks His Eternal Rest."

James Liddle lay dead on the high bridge between Preston and Miles and deliberately threw himself on the track before a passing train. The wheels passed over his body and death was instantaneous. The act was not done in a fit of despondency, but had been contemplated for over a year. Wednesday evening he straightened up his business affairs, drew a check on his individual bank account in favor of Hicks & Liddle, and one in favor of his mother for the sum remaining to his credit at the bank. His reasons none know.

Liddle left a touching letter to his mother and sister, asking them to forgive him, but that he could not endure existence. The article was found after his remains were brought in and his apparent wishes honored, the press being stopped and the article inserted.

## TRANSMISSISSIPPI.

THE IMPORTANT CONVENTION TO BE SHORTLY HELD IN ST. LOUIS.

To Be Attended by Delegates From 23 States and 450 Cities, Representatives of Many Counties and a Lot of Exchanges, Railroads and Transportation Companies.

St. Louis is getting ready to receive the delegates to one of the most important gatherings ever held in that fine old city, the Transmississippi congress. This meeting which will probably continue four days, will begin on Monday, Nov. 26. This date has been selected because at that time a large number of United States congressmen from the states west of the Mississippi, and therefore personally interested, will naturally be in the city.

Some pension measure came up next, and while it was being discussed Representative Conger, from Michigan, made a speech in which he displayed some bitterness toward the south, to the great offense of some of the southern men on the other side. Stephen B. Elkins was then delegate from New Mexico. Although then, as now, a Republican, his personal popularity enabled him to represent a close Democratic constituency, and it was his ambition to be one of the senators of the new state. It was Elkins' custom always to shake hands with a speaker who had made a hit immediately after the conclusion of his remarks, and, if possible, before the applause had died away. He saw that Conger had met with great favor in the eyes of the Republicans, and, as usual, rushed to his side. Then, his face beaming with good fellowship, Elkins shook Conger's hand right heartily.

The Democrats had already been made very angry by the words which Conger had uttered, and when they saw Elkins virtually place himself on record as endorsing their anger speedily extended to him. As they had a majority of eighty odd votes in the house, they were quite able to punish him for his thoughtlessness, and they did so by snowing under the bill for the admission of New Mexico. That was 18 years ago, and now Mexico has not yet been admitted, so that Mr. Elkins' handshake was a very costly one not only to himself, who thereby missed the senatorship, but to the people of New Mexico as well.

Mr. George H. Morgan, the assistant secretary of the congress, who, because of his residence in St. Louis, where for

the first session of the Transmississippi congress was held in 1890 at Galveston, the second six months later at Denver, the third at Omaha, the fourth at New Orleans in February, 1892, the fifth at Ogden in April, 1893, and the sixth in San Francisco last February. It is the aim of those who direct its discussions to consider every subject that is of special interest from a commercial and business point of view to the states in the western half of the Mississippi valley, in the Rockies and on the Pacific slope, but the following questions are likely to receive most attention: The reorganization of silver, the admission of territories to statehood, irrigation, the improvement of western rivers and harbors, mining laws, antitrust legislation, the Nicaragua canal, the disposition of Indian public lands, a national bankruptcy law and the railroads.

The delegates are appointed as follows: Each of the 23 states and territories west of the Mississippi is entitled to ten delegates, to be named by the governor; each county to one, appointed by commissioners or judges, and each city to one for every 10,000 inhabitants, providing not more than ten are sent from any one city. Besides, such commercial bodies as boards of trade, chambers of commerce, real estate and other exchanges, transportation companies and railroads are entitled to representation. Not all of those appointed have attended any one of the conventions, of course, but the number has always been sufficient to make the gatherings thoroughly representative and really imposing, both as to numbers and magnitude and diversity of interests represented.

The president incumbent is Henry R. Whitmore of St. Louis, one of the best known and most influential men of his city. His election at the California session, held last winter, was considered a great victory for St. Louis, especially as that city was also named as the location of the coming meeting. Milton G. Butterfield of Portland, Or., is secretary, and George H. Morgan, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, is assistant secretary. The long list of vice presidents represents all sections.

Including the delegations that will attend from the 23 western states, the 450 cities, and the 130 congressmen west of the Mississippi, each of whom has been specially invited, it is believed that 1,000 men will assemble at the opening of the congress. It is doubtful if such a collection of the men who

ed in the wonderful drama that has been enacted since the opening of the country west of the big river. One of those likely to be present is ex-Governor Bradford L. Prince of New Mexico. He has always been one of the strongest and most determined advocates of the admission of New Mexico as a state, and he tells a rather good story of how, so long ago as 1876, his desire barely missed consummation at the time Colorado came in. Bills for the admission of the two territories were introduced together as sister propositions—one Democratic and one Republican—to suit the temperament of the two branches of congress, the house being Democratic and the senate Republican. Both bills went through the house and to the senate calendar, but some formal amendment was thought desirable by the senate committee on territories. This amendment was accordingly made to both bills and then both were returned to the house for concurrence a little in advance of the other and was promptly put through.

Some pension measure came up next, and while it was being discussed Representative Conger, from Michigan, made a speech in which he displayed some bitterness toward the south, to the great offense of some of the southern men on the other side. Stephen B. Elkins was then delegate from New Mexico. Although then, as now, a Republican, his personal popularity enabled him to represent a close Democratic constituency, and it was his ambition to be one of the senators of the new state. It was Elkins' custom always to shake hands with a speaker who had made a hit immediately after the conclusion of his remarks, and, if possible, before the applause had died away. He saw that Conger had met with great favor in the eyes of the Republicans, and, as usual, rushed to his side. Then, his face beaming with good fellowship, Elkins shook Conger's hand right heartily.

The Democrats had already been made very angry by the words which Conger had uttered, and when they saw Elkins virtually place himself on record as endorsing their anger speedily extended to him. As they had a majority of eighty odd votes in the house, they were quite able to punish him for his thoughtlessness, and they did so by snowing under the bill for the admission of New Mexico. That was 18 years ago, and now Mexico has not yet been admitted, so that Mr. Elkins' handshake was a very costly one not only to himself, who thereby missed the senatorship, but to the people of New Mexico as well.

Mr. George H. Morgan, the assistant secretary of the congress, who, because of his residence in St. Louis, where for the first session of the Transmississippi congress was held in 1890 at Galveston, the second six months later at Denver, the third at Omaha, the fourth at New Orleans in February, 1892, the fifth at Ogden in April, 1893, and the sixth in San Francisco last February. It is the aim of those who direct its discussions to consider every subject that is of special interest from a commercial and business point of view to the states in the western half of the Mississippi valley, in the Rockies and on the Pacific slope, but the following questions are likely to receive most attention: The reorganization of silver, the admission of territories to statehood, irrigation, the improvement of western rivers and harbors, mining laws, antitrust legislation, the Nicaragua canal, the disposition of Indian public lands, a national bankruptcy law and the railroads.

ed in the wonderful drama that has been enacted since the opening of the country west of the big river. One of those likely to be present is ex-Governor Bradford L. Prince of New Mexico. He has always been one of the strongest and most determined advocates of the admission of New Mexico as a state, and he tells a rather good story of how, so long ago as 1876, his desire barely missed consummation at the time Colorado came in. Bills for the admission of the two territories were introduced together as sister propositions—one Democratic and one Republican—to suit the temperament of the two branches of congress, the house being Democratic and the senate Republican. Both bills went through the house and to the senate calendar, but some formal amendment was thought desirable by the senate committee on territories. This amendment was accordingly made to both bills and then both were returned to the house for concurrence a little in advance of the other and was promptly put through.

Some pension measure came up next, and while it was being discussed Representative Conger, from Michigan, made a speech in which he displayed some bitterness toward the south, to the great offense of some of the southern men on the other side. Stephen B. Elkins was then delegate from New Mexico. Although then, as now, a Republican, his personal popularity enabled him to represent a close Democratic constituency, and it was his ambition to be one of the senators of the new state. It was Elkins' custom always to shake hands with a speaker who had made a hit immediately after the conclusion of his remarks, and, if possible, before the applause had died away. He saw that Conger had met with great favor in the eyes of the Republicans, and, as usual, rushed to his side. Then, his face beaming with good fellowship, Elkins shook Conger's hand right heartily.

The Democrats had already been made very angry by the words which Conger had uttered, and when they saw Elkins virtually place himself on record as endorsing their anger speedily extended to him. As they had a majority of eighty odd votes in the house, they were quite able to punish him for his thoughtlessness, and they did so by snowing under the bill for the admission of New Mexico. That was 18 years ago, and now Mexico has not yet been admitted, so that Mr. Elkins' handshake was a very costly one not only to himself, who thereby missed the senatorship, but to the people of New Mexico as well.

Mr. George H. Morgan, the assistant secretary of the congress, who, because of his residence in St. Louis, where for the first session of the Transmississippi congress was held in 1890 at Galveston, the second six months later at Denver, the third at Omaha, the fourth at New Orleans in February, 1892, the fifth at Ogden in April, 1893, and the sixth in San Francisco last February. It is the aim of those who direct its discussions to consider every subject that is of special interest from a commercial and business point of view to the states in the western half of the Mississippi valley, in the Rockies and on the Pacific slope, but the following questions are likely to receive most attention: The reorganization of silver, the admission of territories to statehood, irrigation, the improvement of western rivers and harbors, mining laws, antitrust legislation, the Nicaragua canal, the disposition of Indian public lands, a national bankruptcy law and the railroads.

The delegates are appointed as follows: Each of the 23 states and territories west of the Mississippi is entitled to ten delegates, to be named by the governor; each county to one, appointed by commissioners or judges, and each city to one for every 10,000 inhabitants, providing not more than ten are sent from any one city. Besides, such commercial bodies as boards of trade, chambers of commerce, real estate and other exchanges, transportation companies and railroads are entitled to representation. Not all of those appointed have attended any one of the conventions, of course, but the number has always been sufficient to make the gatherings thoroughly representative and really imposing, both as to numbers and magnitude and diversity of interests represented.

The president incumbent is Henry R. Whitmore of St. Louis, one of the best known and most influential men of his city. His election at the California session, held last winter, was considered a great victory for St. Louis, especially as that city was also named as the location of the coming meeting. Milton G. Butterfield of Portland, Or., is secretary, and George H. Morgan, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, is assistant secretary. The long list of vice presidents represents all sections.

Including the delegations that will attend from the 23 western states, the 450 cities, and the 130 congressmen west of the Mississippi, each of whom has been specially invited, it is believed that 1,000 men will assemble at the opening of the congress. It is doubtful if such a collection of the men who

ed in the wonderful drama that has been enacted since the opening of the country west of the big river. One of those likely to be present is ex-Governor Bradford L. Prince of New Mexico. He has always been one of the strongest and most determined advocates of the admission of New Mexico as a state, and he tells a rather good story of how, so long ago as 1876, his desire barely missed consummation at the time Colorado came in. Bills for the admission of the two territories were introduced together as sister propositions—one Democratic and one Republican—to suit the temperament of the two branches of congress, the house being Democratic and the senate Republican. Both bills went through the house and to the senate calendar, but some formal amendment was thought desirable by the senate committee on territories. This amendment was accordingly made to both bills and then both were returned to the house for concurrence a little in advance of the other and was promptly put through.

Some pension measure came up next, and while it was being discussed Representative Conger, from Michigan, made a speech in which he displayed some bitterness toward the south, to the great offense of some of the southern men on the other side. Stephen B. Elkins was then delegate from New Mexico. Although then, as now, a Republican, his personal popularity enabled him to represent a close Democratic constituency, and it was his ambition to be one of the senators of the new state. It was Elkins' custom always to shake hands with a speaker who had made a hit immediately after the conclusion of his remarks, and, if possible, before the applause had died away. He saw that Conger had met with great favor in the eyes of the Republicans, and, as usual, rushed to his side. Then, his face beaming with good fellowship, Elkins shook Conger's hand right heartily.

# Clothing Buyer's Season

The past week has been the busiest of the year with us. The cause of it was the bargains which we are now offering. We have the largest stock to select from. Our prices are rock bottom.

## WE QUOTE YOU A FEW OF OUR SPECIALTIES:

Clay Worsted Suits, worth \$15; our price..... \$10.00  
Black Cheviot (all wool) Regent Suits, worth \$15.00; our price..... 10.00  
D. B. Wool Black Cheviots Suits, worth \$12; our price..... 7.00  
D. B. Melton Suits, worth \$10; our price..... 6.00

## HEADQUARTERS FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Our stock of them is twice as large as any store without exception, in the city. We must sell them and our prices are bound to make them go. Ladies especially are invited to come and see our Boys' and Children's Clothing. Another case of those \$2 Fedora Hats, which we are selling for \$1, just received.

# Greenwald & Co.

507 KANSAS AVENUE.

## Funeral Reform.

The question of funeral reform seems to be one of kind after all. A woman writing from Venice tells of the five grades in which it is possible to conduct the ceremony, beginning with the most magnificent, where the coffin goes into a hall and canopy of black velvet and gold lace. From this the scene descends to No. 2, velvet and silver; No. 3, cloth and gilt tinsel; No. 4, cloth and silver tinsel, and No. 5 and last, the pauper's unimpressive cortege, without pall or canopy, a single black and white boat sufficing. Where we testify to the popularity or importance of the deceased by sending flowers the Venetian friends honor their dead with torches and bearers. Sometimes many boats are needed to carry the torch holders provided by mourning friends and acquaintances. With true old world thrift the candles are weighed before and after using, and only the amount of wax actually consumed is paid for.

Cremation ought to be in favor in this "Queen of the Adriatic," for there is a great uncertainty about the permanence of one's last resting place there. When a person dies, his grave is leased for a period of time varying from 10 to 100 years, and when the lease expires, unless it is promptly renewed by surviving friends, the body is exhumed, the bones thrown into a common receptacle and burned. Everybody knows what a severe test it often is to see merely that a friend's grave is kept green. Many mourners, it is to be feared, would go under entirely with the additional burden of seeing that it was periodically paid for.—New York Times.

## Stonewall Was Sleepy.

Dr. Hunter McGuire, who was the surgeon of the "Stonewall brigade" and the friend as well as the physician of Stonewall Jackson, in the course of some reminiscences of that famous commander, remarks upon the extraordinary knowledge which he seemed always to possess about the enemy's movements.

Late at night after the last day's fighting at Malvern Hill, Dr. McGuire found General Jackson asleep by the side of a tree, while his faithful servant Jim was making coffee to be ready for him when he woke. Just then several general officers came up.

They discussed the situation, which they thought very serious. Their troops were scattered, they said, and if McClellan made an attack in the morning they should have no organized force with which to resist him. General Jackson slept, and some one proposed to wake him.

That was never an easy matter. Dr. McGuire says that he had seen Jim pull the general's boots off and remove his clothes without waking him. On this occasion it was almost impossible to rouse him. But at last he was raised to a sitting posture and held there, while one of the officers shouted in his ear about the condition of the army, its inability to resist an attack in the morning and so forth.

General Jackson's reply was: "Please let me sleep. There will be no enemy there in the morning."

So the event proved.—Youth's Companion.

## Ermine Coming in Fashion.

Fashion exerts considerable influence on the fur market, as any one can understand who observes how sealskin jackets come and go in feminine favor. A most striking example occurred in the case of ermine fur. For many years this beautiful fur was quite out of favor. Nobody wore it, nobody asked for it, and by and by the skins practically disappeared from the market. Then a year or two ago a demand for ermine mysteriously sprang up and began to grow. The fur merchants, looking about for supplies, saw none coming forward, and of course the price stiffened.

The Chinese, who in former years used to supply nearly all the ermine sent to London, were asked why they did not now send on skins. Their reply was that they had long ago given up catching them because they were unsalable when sent to market. But they set to work anew, and at the spring sales this year 10,000 skins were received and sold at double as much as they would have brought a year ago and probably less than they will bring a year hence if fashion keeps this skin in favor over the winter.—Chambers' Journal.

Pharmaceutical chemistry evening class will be organized at Kansas Medical College, Monday, 19th, 7 p. m.

# Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music

## Musical Instruments

at Reduced Prices on Everything in our immense stock.

Upright Pianos \$250, \$275 \$300 and up.

Bargains in a large variety of Second Hand Upright Pianos, Square Pianos, and in good Organs at \$35 and up.

ONE LYON AND HEALY UPRIGHT Piano at \$100. Several fine uprights at \$135, \$150, \$175 and \$200.

Great Reduction in price of Banjos, Guitars and Mandolins and Strings for all instruments.

This Reduction in prices applies also to Sheet Music of all kinds.

Good music at 5c per copy.

## Prepare Now For Your Holiday Presents.

Lowest Prices on Music Boxes, Music Folio, Music Slides, Music Rolls and Wrappers, Elegant Gift Books, etc.

Music Cabinets, Bamboo Music Racks, Screens, &c., at about one-half the original price. We need both the room they occupy as well as the money.

Fine Velours PIANO COVERS at \$3.00 and up.

All other goods at proportionately low prices.

# E. B. GUILD,

713 AND 715 KANSAS AVENUE.

Commanded for Political Act 91.<